

**BONAPARTE GIVES TALK ON SOCIALISM**

Attorney General Lectures at Carnegie Hall.

**NEED FRIEND, NOT ALMS**

Cabinet Officer Says Charity Must Be Tempered.

Doctrine of Socialism that All Men are Precisely Equal Wholly Arbitrary, and Not Justified by History or Reason—Points Out Fallacies in Theory—Praises Efforts to Assist the Unfortunate Ones.

New York, March 24.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General of the United States, delivered a lecture on the subject of "Socialism and Charity" at Carnegie Hall to-night. The lecture was under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which will devote the \$2,000 realized from the sale of tickets to the society's fresh-air farm at Spring Valley, N. Y. Its convalescent home at the same place, and to its various charitable works in New York.

Archbishop Farley, who introduced Attorney General Bonaparte as "the first Catholic citizen of the United States," presided. During the vocal and instrumental programme that preceded Mr. Bonaparte's lecture the speaker of the evening sat at the archbishop's right, and President Patrick McGowan, of the board of aldermen, sat to the left, and represented Mayor McCallan.

Among others seated on the stage were Mrs. Mooney, Lavelle, and McKenna; President Thomas Mulry, of the society, and Secretary Muldowney; Seth Low, Edward M. Landerbach, John J. Delaney, Charles V. Farnes, Dr. Francis J. Quinn, George J. Gillespie, Judges O'Sullivan, Blanchard, Giegerich, and Hendricks; Magistrate Mayo, Thomas L. Felner; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, of the United Hebrew Charities; Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, supervisor of Catholic Charities of New York, and Rev. Dr. William J. White, who is at the head of the Catholic Charities of Brooklyn; Hon. M. J. Scanlon, of the State board of charities; Robert W. Hebbard, commissioner of charities of New York; Gen. James O'Dwyer, Dr. James J. Walsh, and a large number of Catholic priests.

Archbishop Farley thanked the great audience that had assembled, and told of the work being done by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul during the summer at Spring Valley, and of the further work of the placing of bureaus in this city.

**Real Socialism Here.**

"The society is the paragon of socialism," continued the archbishop, "and its efforts do not tend to humiliate its beneficiaries, but to lift them up morally and physically. Were this principle of socialism universally known and practiced, we should hear far less of complaints that are now all about us, and which echo from end to end of the world."

"I was speaking to the President of the United States one day shortly after Mr. Bonaparte had accepted the portfolio of the Secretary of the Navy. President Roosevelt (applause) said then, while speaking of the recent appointments in his Cabinet, 'My reason for choosing these gentlemen is that I wanted the rising generations of well-to-do young men to have before them, for examples of self-sacrificing men who are giving up a great part of their income and other interests that they may serve the state.'"

"This testimony of President Roosevelt is as creditable to him as it is to Mr. Bonaparte. It goes far to show that our Chief Executive is indeed a statesman. (Applause.) The same spirit that actuated Mr. Bonaparte to make the sacrifice of the President spoke of led him to make the sacrifice to-day, to come here from his home to speak in the cause of charity. It is his interest in the public good that makes him the first Catholic citizen of the United States, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you." (Applause.)

"After that very complimentary introduction," began the Attorney General, before he took up his manuscript, "I trust the audience will take home another moral lesson. I mean that if your sacrifice in coming here, for which the most reverend archbishop has just praised you, is no greater than my sacrifice in coming to speak to you, and if we all receive so much complimentary thanks from so distinguished a source, then we must all realize that virtue is indeed rewarded." (Laughter.)

Attorney General Speaks.  
The Attorney General then said in part: "A European is said to have expressed to an educated Hindu his surprise that, notwithstanding the immense benefits conferred upon India by its English conquerors, he found the latter unmitigatedly unpopular there. The Hindu replied, 'We know the English are just to us, but they are not kind to us.'"

"There is a great deal of human nature in the Hindu's alleged reply. Those who deal justly by all under them, but make each individual feel that, for them, he is a mere unit in the undistinguished mass, treated fairly as rebels are treated fairly, but regarded, as are all like under him, with, in last resort, an impartial indifference—such rulers as they may be respected and feared; they will never be beloved. On the other hand, men have often repaid with an enthusiastic loyalty no small measure of oppression from a sovereign who, while he ill-treated them, yet showed that he felt himself one of them. They will forgive a failure in duty, but they will never overlook a lack of sympathy."

"It has been said on high authority that the poor need not alms, but a friend. I should say rather that they need both. Alms to do good must come, and be felt to come from a friend. Unless charity be free it is not charity; if it be given we might not also withhold, we make no gift; and in a society where private property was unknown, charity, at least in the form the Lord loveth, would be unknown also."

"As I have said on another occasion, the root of socialism is the doctrine that all men of right ought to be and should therefore be made and kept precisely equal. This doctrine is really a wholly arbitrary dogma, a pure assumption, justified neither by reason nor by history, and, in fact, contradicted by the daily experiences of all mankind; but it was so

**WEATHER FORECAST.**

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer; fresh northeast to east winds.

**HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.**

- Pages. TELEGRAPHIC.  
1—President Bonilla in Flight.  
1—More Frisco Bribery Exposed.  
1—Michigan Demands Roosevelt.  
1—Bonaparte Defines Socialism.  
1—New Haven Road Steps Improvements.  
1—Okla. Constitution a Model.  
2—Jerome Completes Thaw Briefs.  
2—Pinkertons in Delaware Case.

**LOCAL.**

- 1—Shonts' Auto-Refuses to Stop.  
2—Busy Day at Gambling Ark.  
2—Clerks Enthusiasm Over Joint Store.  
2—Building Crisis at Hand.  
2—Police Guard Young Bride.  
2—Woodruff Sees the President.  
10—Liberal Divorce Laws Defended.

**GEN. DODGE SEEKS TOGA.**

Former Iowa Returns from New York, Hoping to Succeed Allison. Special to The Washington Herald.  
Des Moines, Iowa, March 24.—Coinciding with the announcement that Gen. Gragville M. Dodge, of New York, formerly a native of Iowa, would return to Council Bluffs to make it his permanent home, also came the news from Dubuque that Senator Allison would not be a candidate for re-election in 1908.

Gen. Dodge has returned to Iowa to be a candidate for United States Senator, as successor to Senator Allison, whose close friends have stated he will not again return to Washington.

The return of Gen. Dodge to Iowa for his future residence is believed to be a part of a well-planned campaign by Allison and Dilliver's friends to make him the next United States Senator from Iowa.

**BRIBERS TO TELL ALL**

Los Angeles Citizens Unbosom to Grand Jury.

**GRAFTERS GOT \$225,000 GOLD**

Claimed Schmitz, Ruef, and Supervisors Took \$150,000, and Then Sold Out Again to Opposition—Only \$25,000 Out of Quarter Million Dollars Went to Relief Fund.  
San Francisco, March 24.—The grand jury proceedings to-morrow promise to be of a most sensational character. The Los Angeles capitalists who are the officials, stockholders, and promoters of the Home Telephone Company, and who paid over \$25,000 in bribes and bonuses to the debauched municipal authorities and bureau of franchises, and who were subsequently sold out for higher bribes from the Pacific States Telephone Company, will tell their story to the inquisitorial body. The facts are as follows:

Graft, \$225,000; Relief, \$25,000.  
Upon the first relief train which Los Angeles sent to this city after the disaster of April 18 was \$25,000 in gold coin, in custody of James N. Martin, a well-known stock broker of Los Angeles, and the understanding of sixty-five stockholders of the company was that this money was to be used to relieve the pressing necessities of the people of the city, provided the Home Company was granted the franchise. Of this great sum, which the telephone people were anxious to give to the people of this city, all that went into the relief fund was \$5,000. About \$150,000 was appropriated by Ruef, Schmitz, and the supervisors.

All details of the bribing are now known to the grand jury, and they will be brought out by witnesses before the grand jury to-morrow. It will be told and confessed by men who have hitherto stood high in the business world and society that they gave Ruef, Schmitz, and the corrupt supervisors \$150,000 for a franchise, and that after they had bribed the municipality all of the bribe-takers sold out again to the established company.

**More Indictments May Follow.**

It is considered probable that several of the high officials of the Home Telephone Company will be indicted for bribery. The indictments against Abram K. Detweiler for bribery in the Home scandal may also be turned against a number of directors and stockholders of the company, all of whom belong to the elite of Los Angeles society. Another indictment against Detweiler for bribery will be returned to-morrow upon the testimony of W. W. Sanderson, who was the corrupt official on this count.

**PAUR DEMANDS MORE PAY.**

Pittsburg Conductor Will Resign Unless Salary is Made \$15,000.

Pittsburg, March 24.—The music committee of the Pittsburg Art Society received a big surprise this week when Emil Paur, conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra, whose three-year contract expires this season, informed them that he would expect a salary of \$15,000 a year, in addition to several other concessions, if he signs a new contract. Paur's salary for the past three years has been \$10,000 annually, which is more than was paid to Victor Herbert, the most popular and successful conductor the orchestra ever had. Paur also demands an enlarged orchestra, in spite of the fact that he already has sixty-five men, and the elimination of all small cities from his road.

It is scarcely likely that Paur's demands will be made, inasmuch as there is already some dissatisfaction. There are reports that Victor Herbert may be brought back here, although Herbert has declared that he will not return to Pittsburg with the orchestra under its present management. The music committee declares that no change in the management is contemplated.

**Pope to Create Six Cardinals.**

Rome, March 24.—The Pope will hold a consistory on April 15, when six cardinals will be created.

**NEW HAVEN'S POLICY WILL BE CHANGED**

Retrenchment Plan Will Be Put in Force.

**NOT HURT BY NEW LAWS**

Other Lines Halt Their Development Work.

Timothy E. Byrnes, First Vice President of Big Railway Company, Declares Electrification of Divisions Will Go Forward—Compelled to Recognize Uncertainty of Times in Planning Large Expenditures.

New York, March 24.—Timothy E. Byrnes, first vice president of the New Haven road, in the absence of President Mellen, said to-night that the report of an extensive curtailment in construction work by the New Haven road was a misconception of the policy of the road.

"No work actually under way will be stopped," he said, "and only a conservative attitude will be assumed on account of the uncertain financial situation."

"The report that the public utilities bill affects the New Haven road is not so, and furthermore, the legislative situation is favorable for our company."

"All work now in progress will be carried through to completion, but we are not going ahead with projected expenditures until the business situation of the country warrants it."

Mr. Byrnes was asked what work near New York City, now under way, might be curtailed, and he answered:

"None whatever. The electrification of the Woodlawn-Stamford section of our line will be completed. The Danbury-Greenwich cut-off is simply held up because the people there cannot decide among themselves where they will let us put our tracks. This is in no way affected by any legislative action."

Going Ahead with Tracks.  
In reply to further questions concerning the other large improvements now being carried to completion by the New Haven road, Vice President Byrnes said:

"We are going ahead with the double-tracking of the Highland division, slowly. It is true, as before all railroads, owing to the uncertain conditions in the financial world, but nevertheless surely. The work in and about New Haven will be completed as planned."

Mr. Byrnes denied all knowledge of any contemplated hold-up in this work, or any other of importance.

"What effect does the public-utilities bill have upon the New Haven road?" was asked.

"Only an insignificant interest is attached to the reply. 'Our Danbury-Greenwich line cuts into New York State for only the distance of a few miles, and we anticipate no ill effects from that source.'"

**Financial Situation Discussed.**

Speaking of the financial situation, Mr. Byrnes said that business interests are adopting a conservative attitude for the reason that the uncertainty of the future makes all financiers cautious. However, he said, the New Haven road was not going to retrench to any radical degree, as that would be just as much a mistaken policy as would the other extreme.

**Hard Work on Terminals.**

The New York Central and the Pennsylvania are still driving away at their costly terminals and other improvements, including the substitution of electricity for steam in this neighborhood, but the Central was the first to announce that no new work would be undertaken for the present.

Among the improvements that the New Haven has under way was the task of making the line an eight-track railway from State line south to the Harlem River, together with the electrification of the entire suburban system.

A vast amount of work has already been done in contracts, and the enormous number of people who use the road expected to see the new order of affairs in service within a reasonable period.

**Caused Rise in Value.**

The undertaking of these improvements caused real estate to rise rapidly in value in various towns in Westchester County and along the Sound shore. The idea is general in that neighborhood that the suburban line will in some way connect with the subway, giving a better service to commuters than they could obtain through the tunnels to New Jersey.

In February last the New Haven placed, through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a loan of about \$2,000,000. The bulk of it was placed in Paris, and the rest of it was distributed in Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. It was understood that the New Haven secured its money on more favorable terms than did the Pennsylvania.

It was pointed out, however, that the Pennsylvania labored under the disadvantage of placing a loan in an entirely new field, and that the experience of the Paris bankers with that loan, which is understood to have sold readily, inclined them to look with favor upon additional American railroad securities. Last April the New Haven authorized an issue of \$5,000,000 4 per cent bonds for reconstruction work. Prior to that an issue of \$40,000,000 of new stock had been authorized.

**WIFE'S SACRIFICE SAVES MAN.**

Husband Charged with Bigamy, Mrs. Taylor Denies Marriage.  
Special to The Washington Herald.  
Asheville, N. C., March 24.—"I have brought trouble on all of us. I love you all, and am sick with sorrow."

"I am sorry to have to make this terrible confession to you, but I hope and pray that you all will forgive me this great injustice. I am going to live a better life."

**PENNSY MAY GET EVEN.**

Two-cent Per Mile Bill Likely to Halt Improvements.

Philadelphia, March 24.—As an object lesson to the public, which through the legislature of Pennsylvania is about to make it unlawful for a railroad to charge more than 2 cents per mile for passenger traffic in this State, and which is also about to place a tax on anthracite and bituminous coal, the Pennsylvania Railroad is about to follow the example of the Erie and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroads and order several improvements now under way to be stopped. It is understood that about twenty-five million dollars is involved.

On account of the attempt of various legislatures to make railroads more amenable to law than heretofore, the Erie Railroad has decided not to continue \$10,000,000 worth of improvements.

In a statement issued to-day the Pennsylvania Railroad prepared the way for its announcement as to the holding up of improvements. This statement, which was issued on its face as a plea against the enactment of the 2-cent-per-mile law, in detail tells of the heavy increase in expenditure which the Pennsylvania Railroad will have to make, as the rule is higher prices for material and increase of wages of its employees. The railroad has given up all hope of blocking the passage of the 2-cent-per-mile bill, which has been approved by the State house of representatives and is now up for its third annual final reading before the senate. It is not hard to fathom the meaning of to-day's statement.

**PENSION TO CONFEDERATES.**

Union Captain Offers His \$12 Monthly to Southern Captors.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Richmond, Va., March 24.—A proposal said to be without precedent is made by Capt. E. F. Griswold, a Union soldier entitled to \$12 a month service pension by recent act of Congress, who writes from St. Johnsbury, Va., offering to turn the pension over to any Confederate soldiers' charitable organization that will receive it.

Capt. Griswold in his letter, which was addressed to Postmaster Cabell, says he served in the Eleventh Vermont Regiment from 1862 to the close of the war, and that he was twice captured and imprisoned in Libby Prison here.

Postmaster Cabell will refer the letter to the Confederate camps, one of which will probably accept the offer, though possibly not without an interesting debate.

**"UNWRITTEN LAW" UPHELD.**

Jury Frees Sanderson, Who Slew Family Physician.

Carthage, Mo., March 24.—The jury in the unwritten law murder case against Arthur Sanderson, who slew Dr. S. D. Meredith, a brother member of the Order of the Eagles, and his family physician, on the morning of January 1, brought in a verdict of not guilty at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The case was sent to the jury late yesterday afternoon. When the verdict was read there was an outburst of applause from hundreds in the courtroom, which Judge Dabbs quickly checked.

According to one of the jurors, the verdict was reached upon the idea that "the unwritten law must be upheld."

The acquittal gives general satisfaction. It was largely brought about on the witness stand by Mrs. Sanderson's story of her ruin by Meredith while calling at her home to attend sick children.

**ROOSEVELT IN LEAD**

Michigan Legislature Favors His Renomination.

**TAFI IS THE SECOND CHOICE**

Poll a Surprise in That It Shows But Three for Fairbanks, Despite Work of His Boomers—Federal Regulation of Corporations Expected to Be Chief Issue of Next Campaign.

Lansing, Mich., March 24.—Roosevelt sentiment seems to be as strong in the Michigan legislature as in other States where polls have been taken. With three or four excepting members of the House, the overwhelming body of members of the Michigan legislature, and President Roosevelt, asked his choice for the next Presidential candidate, answered by asking the question:

"Do you mean counting in Roosevelt?" Very few could give an answer without making it expressly understood that their first choice is President Roosevelt. Only three members of the legislature were outspoken against him on his record as President, and "for public consumption" they based their objections on the fact that they did not believe in the third term precedent.

Quite a number did not believe that he will accept a nomination under any circumstances, but there is an underlying feeling that Roosevelt will continue in the White House in answer to the popular demand that is sweeping over the country.

**Federal Control the Issue.**

As to the issues of the campaign, the opinion is almost unanimous that control of corporations and Federal regulation will be prominent factors, while opinion is divided as to how much of a figure revision of the tariff, ship subsidy, and the Panama Canal will cut. It is noticeable that the feeling is getting stronger that the control of the corporations doing interstate business should be left to the Federal government to regulate, the argument being advanced that such matters are beyond anything that a State can do.

Not a few of those who favor President Roosevelt express the view that Bryan will again take the warpath, and they look to the former as the one who can decisively defeat him.

The poll of both senators and representatives is as follows: Roosevelt, 75; Taft, 16; Root, 3; Cannon, 2; Hughes, 3; Fairbanks, 3; La Follette, 2. This does not speak well for the Fairbanks boomers, who have been working in Michigan for fully a year in the expectation of anticipating sentiment for other candidates.

Noon Train to Pittsburg and Chicago, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.  
The "Chicago Limited" leaves Washington 1:22 p. m.; arrives Pittsburg 9:42 p. m.; Chicago 9:45 a. m. Observation parlor, drawing-room sleeping cars, and dining cars.

A la Carte Lunch Served Daily At Eckstein's from 12 to 3. 142 N. Y. ave.

Alabama Flooring, mostly edge grain, Reduced to \$2.50 per 100 ft.

**HONDURAS WHIPPED; BONILLA IN FLIGHT**

Defeated President Hiding with 200 Followers.

**GUATEMALA MAY FIGHT**

Would Try to Stop Complete Conquest by Zelaya.

Nicaragua May Ask United States and Mexico to Intervene to Extent of Forcing Salvador and Guatemala to Keep Hands Off—Minister Corea Receives Confirmation of the Fall of Choluteca and President's Escape.

According to dispatches received yesterday by Senator Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, the combined armies of Honduras and Salvador have met with decisive defeat at the hands of the Nicaraguan troops, and President Bonilla, of Honduras, is in flight and about to take passage on the first steamer available for foreign ports. Senator Corea's information, which comes from Senator Gamez, the minister of foreign affairs, is to the effect that the town of Choluteca has been captured by the Nicaraguans after a hard-fought engagement.

**To Intercept Fleeing President.**

The dispatch states that President Bonilla, who has been leading the Honduran forces in person, is hiding in San Lorenzo, a minor port on the Pacific side, and has with him only a small detachment of 200 men. It is supposed that he intends to reach Amapala, a port on Tiger Island, where Pacific Mail and other steamers stop, and that he intends to flee from the country.

San Lorenzo is only a short distance from Tiger Island, and it would be possible for him to reach Amapala in a small skiff or sailboat. In order to intercept him President Zelaya has ordered two of the Nicaraguan gunboats to Tiger Island. In fact, the victorious Nicaraguans hope to be able to make the President of Honduras their prisoner.

**Honduran Capital May Fall To-day.**

The dispatch adds that Tegucigalpa will be captured to-day. With the engagements during the past week in the vicinity of the Honduran capital, and the forces which were guarding the city in rout, it is believed that the Nicaraguans will be successful in their march upon the town.

Another dispatch, which Senator Corea received to-day from Senator Ramirez, the postmaster general of Nicaragua, states that in his opinion the war is practically at an end; that Bonilla has fled from Choluteca, and is about to leave the country on the first steamer.

**Fear Guatemalan Interference.**

The Nicaraguans believe that they will be able to maintain the advantage which they have gained in the struggle unless there is an open alliance on the part of Salvador and Guatemala with Honduras, in which event they maintain the Hondurans would be encouraged to hold out longer and continue the war. To prevent this they are anxious that the United States and Mexico should intervene to the extent of obliging Salvador and Guatemala to maintain neutrality. There is little or no doubt, however, that the Salvadorians have been actively co-operating with the Honduran forces, and have sent soldiers to join that country in the contest.

It was at Choluteca that President Bonilla had ordered all the available Honduran and Salvadorian troops to concentrate, and for several days it has been rumored that in all probability the big battle of the war would take place there, as the Nicaraguans and their revolutionist allies were marching toward the same place.

Yesterday it was reported that the Nicaraguans had inflicted a severe defeat on the Honduran troops near Choluteca, and had captured their positions with the aid of artillery. The government of Nicaragua has not yet received details of the capture of the city, but expects to hear from the victorious generals shortly.

**AGED WOMAN CUT TO DEATH.**

Body Upright, Locked in Closet, Son Arrested.

San Francisco, March 24.—The most atrocious and mysterious murder that has occurred in Oakland for years was revealed early to-day by the discovery of the mangled body of aged Martha Soderberg at her home. Her throat was cut several times from ear to ear, and her right leg viciously slashed. Her rigid form was found "wrapped in a blanket, bolt upright, in a locked closet. The woman's son was away all day and was arrested when he came home to-night.

He denies guilt, but there was blood on his garments and hands, and the key to the closet was found in his pocket.

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Alabama Flooring, mostly edge grain, Reduced to \$2.50 per 100 ft.

**WOMAN LEAPS INTO RIVER.**

Annie Schmidt, of New York, Jumps Overboard from Ferryboat.

New York, March 24.—A ferryboat Sag Harbor, which plies between East Thirty-fourth street and Astoria, was pulling out of the slip on the New York side to-day when a woman threw herself over the starboard rail aft. Several passengers raised a cry and a deck hand signaled the pilot to stop.

Julius Hertman, of 319 Eleventh avenue, Astoria, jumped overboard and held the woman up until a boat was lowered. She was unconscious when dragged out, but was revived in Bellevue Hospital. She said she was Annie Schmidt, thirty-six years old, of 43 East Eighteenth street. Two bank books were found on her showing deposits of \$3,100.

The brother of the woman, George Schmidt, said his sister had been ill for several weeks and lately had been acting queerly. He said her mind was unbalanced as a result of her illness.

**BRING MORE IMMIGRANTS.**

New Steamships to Ply Between New York and Hungary.

London, March 25.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says that the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies, acting in conjunction with the rest of the members of the Atlantic shipping trust, have founded a new steamship line, to run between Piume and New York. The North German Lloyd's hold 40 and the Hamburg-American line 27 per cent of the stock of the new enterprise. The remaining 33 per cent is in the hands of the other companies in the trust. There will be a fortnightly service between Piume and New York.

The new company has concluded an agreement with the Hungarian government to undertake the emigration traffic from Hungary to America, and to be entrusted to the Cunard Company. Eleven new steamships will be built to develop trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. This agreement will give Germany mercantile control of the Adriatic.

**NEW STATE A MODEL**

Oklahoma's Constitution to Be Most Modern of All.

**IRON HAND TO CURB TRUSTS**

Three-fourths Jury Will Convict Separate Schools for Whites and Negroes—Fellow-servant Doctrine to Be Abolished—Grand Jury System Not Made Mandatory.

Guthrie, Okla., March 24.—Stringency in its provisions for the regulation of corporations is, perhaps, the most notable feature of the constitution for the new State of Oklahoma, drafted by the convention, which has finished its work here. In line with its other corporation provisions are the adoption of 2-cent passenger fares, electric lines not included, and the abolition of the doctrine of the fellow-servant.

The initiative and referendum is given a prominent place in the constitution, but the right of recall, usually regarded as practically a parallel proposition, was turned down.

Separate schools for white and negro children are provided in this provision; all other races than negroes are classed as "white."

Prohibition is established in Indian Territory and the Indian reservations in Oklahoma for twenty-one years.

The State is given the right to engage in any business or occupation, but the grant is limited by the qualification that it shall be "for public purposes."

Trial by jury is granted in contempt cases for violations of injunctions or orders of restraint, and an opportunity to be heard must be given on all contempt cases. Punishment is imposed on fourths jury verdicts are provided for in civil cases and criminal cases less than felony. The grand jury system is not made mandatory. Persons are granted immunity from prosecution if their testimony incriminates themselves.

**Iron Hand for Corporations.**

Records, books, and files of all corporations shall be subject to full visitation and inspection, notwithstanding the immunities and privileges conferred by the bill of rights.

The legislature may provide for establishing dispensary for the sale of liquor for medicinal and industrial purposes, and of denatured alcohol; also of alcoholic spirits to scientific institutions, universities, and colleges.

For every sale the applicant must make a sworn statement as to the purpose for which the liquor is to be used, and each sale must be registered.

The control of all public-service corporations is vested in a corporation-commission of three members, elected by the people for six-year terms. Commissioners are required to take an oath that they are not interested directly or indirectly in any company which may come under their supervision. All railroads, oil, pipe, car, express, telephone, or telegraph lines are to be public utilities, and are prohibited from consolidating with or owning stock in any competing corporation.

Wire Lines Made Common Carriers.

"Transportation companies" are defined as including railroads, street railways, canals, steamboat lines, freight-car companies, or car associations, express companies, and sleeping-car companies.

"Telegraph companies" include telegraph and telephone lines, and both of these classes are rated as common carriers.

The common law doctrine of fellow-servant is abrogated as to all railroad, street, or interurban electric lines and mining companies, and recovery may be had as fully in cases where death occurs as where it does not.

The date of the election for the ratification of the constitution is fixed for August 6, 1907. On the same day an election is to be held for all the elective State, district, county, and township officers provided by the constitution and for members of Congress.

\$150,000 Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, March 24.—The sporting goods establishment of A. G. Spalding &amp; Brothers, 147 Wabash avenue, was damaged to the extent of \$150,000 by fire this afternoon. A mild panic was caused among the guests of the Windsor-Clifton Hotel adjoining, but no one was hurt.

Reduced to \$2.50 per 100 ft.

**MRS. SHONT'S AUTO REFUSES TO STOP**

Glen Echo Town Marshal Nearly Run Over.

**FIRES SHOT IN THE AIR**

His Removal from Office Will Be Demanded, Is Reported.